## FROM SYRACUSE.

## THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

TAMMANY TRIUMPHANT. Fernando Wood Shown the Door

STRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858. The morning was occupied in issuing tickets to delegates and reporters and in private caucusing,

delegates and reporters and in private caucusing, principally respecting organization.

The Tammany delegation met, and found the representation full. Their caucus was private.

Some excitement was caused by the appearance this morning of a contestant for the seat of Mr. Fairchild of Madisen, who was agreed on by the Softs as temporary Chairman.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock, at Wieting Hall, and none but those having tickets were addited.

PRIER CAGGER called the Convention to order, and PRIER CAGGER called the Convention to order, and moved that Horatio Seymour be appointed permanent President by the Convention. [Cheers.]

Mr. GREENE of Oneida moved to ancend by naming the Hon. E. A. Lawrence of Queens for temporary Chairman. [Cheers.]

Dr. Howell of Suffolk, in seconding the motion, said he did an heartily, because it was continuous.

said he did so heartily, because it was customary to appoint a temporary Chairman. Tellers being demanded, the question was put and

declared carried.

Mr. Cagger moved that Mr. Beech of Onondaga, and Mr. Barton of Tioga, be appointed tellers.

Motion carried.

W. M. Tween, of New-York, moved that all those hose seats are contested be omitted from the roll. Carried.

The roll was then called by the tellers, to find wha

The roll was then called by the tellers, to find what scats were contested, when the following were claimed by two sets of delegates: Albany, 3d and 4th district of Alleghany, 2d district of Chenango, 1st district of Kings, and New-Yerk.

When the name of Sciney Fairchild was called, W.
H. WALRADT declared himself a contestant, but at the request of the Secretary of State withdrew the claim.

claim.

When the name of Gideon J. Tucker was called,

DANIEL MAREN, ex-member of the Assembly, con-

tested his seat.

When the name of Horatio Seymour was called it was greeted with loud applause.

was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Van Santwoord moved the Convention now proceed to take the question on organization by Yeas and Nays, the contestants not to vote. Carried.

When the question was put by Mr. Cagger, on the proposition to make Horatio Seymour President, it was received with loud cheers, and counter cheers were enthusiastically given for Lawrence.

ELIJAN F. PUEDY, before the vote was announced, asked if his seat was contested.

asked if his sent was contested.

The Chare—It is.

Mr. Perry—Then let me see the man. [Applause.]

I want to see the man who would contest [Applause and cries of "Show him up!"]

FERNANDO WOOD rose to speak.

Mr. PURDY—I have the floor, and will not use
Here are my credentials. I represent my District
New-York, and I desire to see the man who will co test my seat.

Crics of "Call the name—call the name," and "Let

The CHAIR called Mr. Simmons.

He did not answer. [Immense applause.]
FERNANDO WOOD said the reason why Mr. Simpons was not here, was that he was alternate for James Lynch, and had no ticket of admission. The CHAIR-All alternates had tickets who applied

for them.

FERNANDO WOOD—Alternates of our Delegation have not been admitted. They are outside now, while strangers have been admitted on this floor.

Much excitement followed.

Mr. PURDY offered to read a letter from Mr. Simmons, but the Chair decided that no contestant appeared for the seat of Mr. Purdy. | Much applause, GIDEON J. TUCKER inquired for the contestant of

DANIEL MAHEN-He is here. [Cheers and laughter.]

Daniel Mahen—He ishere. [Cheers and laughter.]
The amendment was then declared lost by Yeas 35,
Nays 64, amid immense applause.
The original motion to make Horatio Seymour permanent President was then carried amid the greatest enthusiasm, the Convention rising and cheering.
The Chare nominated Fernando Wood and John A. Green as a Committee to conduct Mr. Seymour to the chair. Much applause followed.
Mr. Seymour, on taking the chair addressed the Convention as follows:
"I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me. We are the representatives of a confiding and hopeful constituency, who have sent us here to nominate a State ticket for their support at the coming election, and who expect that our proceedings will be marked by such evidences of patriotism and unity of purpose as will not only inspire the Democracy of this State with confidence of success, but will also give assurance to our friends throughout the Union that New-York has resumed its true position as a leading Democratic State. The gratification that I feel in being called upon to preside over your deliberations is increased when I contrast this Convention with those which assembled in this city a few days since. One represented a party based upon a hatred of a portion of our own countrymen; the other an organization founded upon proscription of those bern in other lands. The one put forth a philanthropic system made up of abuse, denunciation and sectional warfare; the other, religious purposes which proposed to trample under foot the primary principles of charity and forbearance without which reliarctional warfare; the other, religious purposes which proposed to trample under foot the primary principles of charity and forbearance without which religion is worthless. It was expected that these kindred bodies would melt into one. The Conference Committees announced that there were no differences of views to keep them apart, that they were actuated by a common hostility to the liberal and patriotic sentiments of the Democratic party, and its distinguished head, Mr. Buchatan. Fusion was prevented not by a division of opinions, but by the division of the offices. When we contrast the Democratic party with these local and bigoted organizations, we have a right to be proud of its patriotism, which embraces our whole country in its affections, and includes all nationalities in its sympathies, while constant efforts are made to excite the Northern mind about human suffering in other States, no aftendation of the constant of the second of the party with the second of the party with the second of the patriotism, which constant efforts are made to excite the Northern mind about human suffering in other States, no aftendation of the second of the patriotic second of th and includes all nationalities in its sympathies, while constant efforts are made to excite the Northern mind about human suffering in other States, no attention is paid to the condition of the negro here. Insulting attacks are made upon others, while the African is dying out in New-York from neglect and under the influence of popular prejudice. Our census returns show their numbers have diminished since sectional excitement has divested the attention of our people from their own duties of charity and sympathy to denunciations of others. There are more free negroes in the small border State of Maryland than are to be found in New-York or all New-England. Although they have every facility for coming here they prefer to keep away from the philanthropy which deals in abuse and detraction and not in acts of charity and kindness. There are more free negroes who avoid the States controlled by Republicans than there are slaves who evade their masters. The policy of the Republican party is not only unparticite and unjust, but it is marked with cowardie. It is not necessary to waste any words upon that party which proposes to train men for the duties of citizenship by denying them the exercise of its rights. We object to the Republican party, because it is unpatriotic, unjust and cowardly in its actions; unpatriotic, for its influence is put forth to destroy the sentiments of paternal affection which were called into existence by the Revolutionary struggle, and which have been so carefully cultivated by all the good and great men of our country. It has excited more hostility in many minds against our brethren of the South, than they have felt against the enemies of the country. It indulges in constadt abuse of the habits, customs and character of the people of one portion of our confederacy. Unjust, for in its discussions of the Slavery minds against our brethren of the South, than they have felt against the enemies of the country. It indulges in constadt abuse of the habits, customs and character of the people of one portion of our confederacy. Unjust, for in its discussions of the Slavery question, it has withheld from the public, in the history of that institution, the fact that the people of the North were most active in bringing slaves to the country; that the votes of Massachusetts and other Northern States prolonged the slave-trade. And the same States opposed, and still oppose, the tide of immigration from Europe, which has swept Slavery out of the North, while the South has always favored the policy of inviting the European to our shores, although it has given the North its preponderance of political power. Their cheriahed leader has said, on the floor of the Senate, "that in the beginning there were twelve Slave and only one Free State—twenty-four Senators of the Slave States and only two of the Free. Now a majority of the Senators and Representatives are from the Free States. At the outset of our Goverament, the Slave States had fifty-seven Representatives, and the Free but eight. Now the latter have one hundred and forty-four, while the Slave States have only ninety," and, he adds, "these changes have only ninety," and, he adds, "these changes have "happened in a period during which the Slave States have unlinear party, while the South were powerful, had no conscientious scruples in supporting slaveholders for office, and in cooperating with them politically their consciences seem to have been carefully graduated to their census returns. As the North has gained power under the patriotic policy of the Government pursued during this period, when, according to the Senator, "the South has exercised paramount influence," those who] have opposed that policy thus beneficial to us have not hesitated to excite the growing power of

the North against those who have patriotically contributed to our progress. While the Republicans point out excitingly our increasing strength in the General Government, it is not to appeal to the magnaninity and patriotism of our people to receive it with justice and honor, but with a stern mockery they declare that they are combatting against the assault of those who have gained it, gaining it, too, while it is said they control the action of our common government. I contrast with pride the course of the Democratic party is defending the rights of all sections of our country with the policy of a party which finds cause for a sectional organization in disparity of political power, and it is a just cause for patriotic congratulation that the present Chief Magistrate of our country has boldly and nobly upheld the rights of the several States of this Confederacy without regard to the measure of their reprethe rights of the several States of this Confederal
cy without regard to the measure of their representative strength, infinfluenced by consideration
growing out of the destruction of political power, based upon each returning ceasus. I congratulate you, gentlemen, that you belong to a
party whose patriotism is ample enough to embrace
the whole of our broad land, and whose liberal and
comprehensive spirit can tolerate all creeds and welcome to our shores those from every nation who seek to our shores those from every nation who seel

come to our shores those from every nation who seek an asylum beneath our liberal institutions, and a home upon our rich and fertile fields.

Mr. Fairchild of Madison moved the appoint-ment of the following Secretaries: R. H. Cushing, Levi S. Fulton, Luke Smith and G. C. Walker.

Mr. G. B. SKINSER of Wyoming moved that the Chair select one Vice-President from each Judicial District. Carried. Mr. T. SHILLER of Columbia moved that the Chair

appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial Dis-trict to decide the contested seats from Albany County, and a similar Committee to decide all other contested

Mr. FREER of Cortland moved that one-half of Mr. Freee of Corland moved that one-half of cach delegation from New-York City be received as delegates, and that the two delegations be requested to select half each. In offering the resolution, he said be came here in the spirit of Parmeny and union to carry it out. He had heard talk of union, but he wanted action. He came from a raral district, and did not want to decide on the regularity of their organ-

DANIEL E. SICKLES raised the point of order that he amendment was not germain to the original reso-

Mr. VAN SANTYOORD raised the point of order that confestants had no right to be heard on the floor. The CHAIR decided the point of order taken by Mr. Sickles not well taken.

Mr. Sickles then moved that the amendment be referred to the Committee to be appointed on contested

Mr. VAN SANTYOORD then renewed his point of order.
The CHAIR felt embarrassed at this point. A con-The CHAIR felt embarrassed at this point. A con-testant had been named to conduct him to the chair and all had been admitted to the floor and recognized

and all had been admitted to the moor and recognized in the proceedings. He hoped, however, that the contestants would suffer the debate to be conducted by delegates whose seats were not contested.

Mr. Nickles then withdrew his motion, in order that it night be offered by Mr. Purdy, the only delegate from New-York whose seat is not contested.

FERSAND WOOD rose to speak, but was called to the

The CHAIR said he might as well, to prevent con fusion and misunderstanding, now decide that in strict parliamentary rule no delegate whose sent was con-tested should be recognized as addressing the Conven-

tion.

Mr. Purdy renewed the motion of Mr. Sickles.

Fernando Wood again rose to speak, but was eniled to order by Dan. E. Sickles.

The Chair said the best way was to let the gentleman from New-York explain what he had to say. He was not willing, on the whole, or desirons of enforcing the proper rules to deprive any man from making such inquiries as were necessary to enable him to ascertain his rights. Mr. Sickles-The gentleman is out of order, ac

Mr. Sickles—The gentleman is out of order, according to the decision of the Chair.

The Chair—The gentleman from N. York (Sickles) is himself open to the objection he is how urging.

Mr. Wood said that he had only to remark, that it was scarcely fair to suffer one side to enter into an argument, and say all he had to say, and apply the ruling only to the other side.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER of Wyoming sustained the original readships.

Mr. VAN SANTYOORD of Rensselser upheld the

Mr. FAIRCHIELD of Madison thought there she Mr. FAIRCHELD of Madison thought there should be no difference made between the case of New-York and the other contested districts. The amendment should not be passed, because no resolution for a compromise should be submitted to the Committee that had not been passed on by the Convention.

Mr. Miller of Columbia urged the propriety of settling this question of regularity now. Crompromises had been made on three former occasions, and still the difficulty occurred. He favored the original profilm.

still the difficulty occurred. He favored the original motion.

Mr. Van Santvoord replied that he believed that the gentleman from Columbia knew well enough the impossibility offi nally settling this question of regularity now. Such disputes could not be settled here He called the attention of the last speaker to the difficulties in Columbia County, which grew out of the time when he (Van Santvoord) supported Case, and the gentleman from Columbia "poported Van Buren.

Mr. Miller replied, hung incidentally that since the union of the Democracy, they had been united in Columbia County, and that neither of them had belonged to any other organization, not even the Know-Nothings.

Cries of "Oh! oh!" "There's a screw loose."

Mr. Miller continued to argue in favor of finally

Mr. Miller continued to argue in favor of finally ettling this question, in order to prevent future disions and double-organizations.

that he had ever belonged to the American party. He had never been inside of a Know-Nothing lodge, and had never been indorsed or supported by that party.

had never been indorsed or supported by that party. [Cries of "Order,"]

Mr. FARKCHILD called the attention of the Convention to the position it now occupied. The roll had been called, and, in certain districts, two sets of delegates had claimed seats. It was urged that New-York should be divided, and half of each side admitted. If this rule prevailed in New-York it was good for all other places, and, should it form a precedent, how easy would it be for every delegation to be contested, and thus half a representation claimed from every district in the State! Those who desired regularity would never approve such a course. It was insuring perpetual confusion in the Conventions. It was right to suppose that every contestant came here with what he helieved was fair and solid to found his claim upon. He could have no objection, there

It was right to suppose that the with what he helieved was fair and solid to found his claim upon. He could have no objection, therefore, to have that claim decided on its merits. He moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The question being on Mr. Purdy's amendment, it was adopted by 64 against 28.

FERNANDO WOOD called for the calling of the ab-

entees.
Mr. HART of New-York called him to order.
The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 4 o'clock.

The Chairannonneed the following Vice-Presidents:

E. F. Purdy, D. B. Allen, G. Van Santvoord, John Willard, H. Green, jr., Anthony Freer, L. A. Ward and Eli Cook.

Mr. Purdy asked that the name of the Vice-President from New-York might be omitted until after the contested seats were decided, and that then they might choose whomseever they thought proper. [Applause.]

Mr. Purdy further requested that his name might be omitted from any Committee on contested seats. In regard to that from New-York his mind was fully made up, and he thought it proper that he should not act as a committeeman at all until the entire delegation was full.

The CHAIR named the following as the Committee

The CHAIR named the following as the Committee on Contested Scats:

On the 11d District of Monroe—Mesers, Barto, Chamberlain, Goodwear, H. B. Smith, Nelson, Carles, Pierrepont and Stevens, On New York—Mesers, Fairchild of Monroe; Beechof Onondaga; Haight of Westebeater; Cushney of Montgomery; Foster of Wayne; Cook of Erie, and Brodhead of Sullivan.

On Kings County—Mesers, Miller of Columbia: Bogart of Roakhand; Paddock of St. Lawrence; C. F. D. Jones of Oneidas, McDonald of Chemung, Flower of Wayne; Cole of Orienas.

On Albray—Mesers, John Willard, J. B. Skinner, G. B. Miler, M. Y. Tilden, A. C. Beach, R. R. Steele, E. Kernan, On Allegony—Mesers Pardick, Burdick, McCune, Hoyle, West, Fulton, and Halcall.

On Chemano—Mesers, L. Smith, D. B. Allen, H. Crandail, P. W. Flantz, C. D. Teller, D. S. Feters, R. Duniap, and D. S. Peters, R. Duniap, and D. S.

Delos De Wolf declined to serve, and Mr. Beach of nendaga was named in his place. Eli Cook of Erie, and Mr. Beach of Onondaga, also

celined to serve.

The CHAIR said it was a delicate matter to select

the Committees for this painful business, and he hoped the members would not decline.

The requests were then withdrawn.

A motion was made to direct each Judicial delega-tion to appoint two members of the General State ommittee.

Motion tabled on the motion of Elijah Purdy.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER moved the appointment

Motion tabled on the metion of Elijah Purdy.

Mr. J. B. SKINNER moved the appointment of Committee of one from each Judicial District on Resultions. Carried.

Recess till 7:30 p. m. THE NEW-TORK CASE BEFORE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on New-York Seats met in a room d Voorhees House, and organized, with Mr. Fairchild s President, and adopted a resolution that two of each side appear to present the cases. The Tammany organization selected Issac V. Fowler and Thomas C. Fields.

The Tammany delegation then immediately ap-

placed by counsel before the Committee, and presected their excelentials entire, with the exception of the contestant of the seat of Gideon J. Tucker.

The Chairman of the Committee addressed a no Fernando Wood, informing him that the Committee were in session, and awaited the attendance of the anti-Tammany Delegates. The note was taken by Mr. Haight, one of the Committee, to Mr. Wood's room. Mr. Haight reported that he had delivered a note to a gentleman, who handed it to another, who

he believed to be Mr. Wood.

After waiting one hour, the following note was addressed to the anti-Tammany Delegates by the

STRACUSE, Sept. 15, 1858. To the Hon. Fernando Wood, and the other anti-Townson y De

GENTLEMEN: The Committee of the Democratic State Convention upon the Contested Scats from the City and County of New-York is now in session, at room No. 18, Voorhees House, ready to hear whatever may be said on the question. The Committee has de-

termined to hear two persons upon each side.
Respectfully yours.
S. T. FARGHILD. Chairman.
This letter was handed to one of the anti-Tammany
delegates, who read it, and returned word he had

ne answer to give.

The Committee waited another half hoor, when M: HOMAS C. FIELDS addressed them as follows: Gestlemes of the Committee: Mr. Fowler and Gentlemes of the Committee: Mr. Fowler and myself were selected to present the case before you. We remained here an hour and forty minutes waiting for the attendance of those who contest our seats. They have failed to appear, though we have used every exertion to get them here. Your Committee have sent two notes to the anti-Tammany delegation, to which no reply has been received. The characteristic conduct of these gentlemen cannot but be regarded as greatly discourteous to this Committee, who certainly cannot be expected to wait any longer. We in the City of New-York can understand full well why Mr. Wood and his friehds have not presented their case here. They have up case on record. Mr. Wood was himself a member of our organization. It suited him and he was friendly to it so long as he could control it, but when he found he could do so no longer, he became the enemy of the organization. Notwith-

case here. They have no case on record. All, week was himself a member of our organization. It suited him and he was friendly to it so long as he could control it, but when he found he could do so no lenger, be became the enemy of the organization. Notwithstanding that he was present and took part in the General Committee's action on Sept. 2, and when he was charged in the Committee with the design and intention to follow the dictates of his feelings and oppose the organization of Tammany Hall, he said emphatically and with hypocritical earnestness that he recognized no organization but that of Thammany Hall. But to-day we find this same gentleman, after submitting his own claims and the claims of his friends to an election under that organization, controlling, after defeat, the seats of the regular delegates, and adopting a course that must, if persevered in, destroy the union of the party. As to the regularity of the Tammany delegates, there can be no question, and we submit to the Convention our claims to admission into its body, with the desire that this question of regularity shall be settled now and forever. We are the representatives of the only Democratic organization in New-York having any claim to regularity. For the consideration of this Committee, and in order that the Committee may sustain itself fully, if, when we take, as we must, a judgment by default, it assigns the seats to us, I beg to present a brief history of the Tammany organization, as set forth in an official report, after seven months' consideration, and adopted by a vote of 77 to 24. The incidents in the recent history of the General Committee, which are valuable at the present time, by reason of the experience they give, and also of the binding force of their results, may be very briefly stated: At the commencement of the year 1857, two rival bodies claimed to be the Grand Conneil of the Tammany Society, which decided that neither of the two had a clear and exclusive right, and proposed to seven to six, was rejected by one of the wow journed within the period limited for its existence. The plan of organization consisted of Democratic associations to be formed in the several wards as the constitutional bodies under regulations which, it was claimed, allowed the participation of every undoubted Democrat, while efficient safeguards were provided against illegal voting, and other trands. One of the two previous committees refused to submit to the action of the Convention, and contested the authority of the new general committee issued a call for an election of Delegates to the State Convention of 1857, and two congates to the State Convention of 1857, and two con-testing delegations were accordingly chosen. The State Convention evaded the settlement of the matter by admitting half of each delegation. Subsequently the two Committees adjourned sine die, having first organized a new Committee, composed in equal parts from the two previous Committees, and presided over alternately by their two Chairmen. An exclusive and undisduted Gennral Committee was thus at last formed, by which a plan was adopted for the selection of of the nominating Conventions of last Fail, and of a General Committee for the present year. The nominations made under that plan received the entirest active support of the Democracy of the city to an extent that was best manifested in the fact that, with the exception of a single nominee, to whose election there was an opposition never before equaled in this city in extent and power, every candidate in the city and county, and in the Senate and Assembly districts was elected. The present General Committee is the undisputed successor of that General Committee is the undisputed successor of that General Committee whose action was so beneficial to the Democratic party, and so efficiently sustained by its votes at the General and Charter eleations. These facts cannot be questioned on any side. Thus, Sir, in this official statement is presented the claim to regularity of these delegates. Mr. Wood, who is the bead of the opposition delegates, took part in every action embraced in what has been just heard. Under these onsiderations, we ask you to report to this Convention admitting the Tammany delegates as the only regular delegates representing the city of New-York.

Mr. Fowler then stated that Mr. Mchan, who contested the seat of Gideon J. Tucker, did so only on by admitting half of each delegation. Subsequently

ork. Mr. Fowler then stated that Mr. Mehan, who con tested the seat of Gideon J. Tucker, did so only principle; and as Mr. Tucker held a certificate until the Tampany organization of he

principle; and as Mr. Tucker held a certificate under the Tammany organization, if he was admitted on that, Mr. Mehan's claims would be withdrawn.

Mr. Broadhead then moved that the delegation elected under the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee at Tammany Hall, including Mr. Tucker, be admitted as the regularly elected delegates from New-York, which was adopted and the Commit-ter ediouxed.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 7½ p. m.

The Chair announced that the first business would be the reports of the Committees on contested seats.

Fernando Wood rose and said: Mr. Chairman—I rise to a question of privilege. In behalf of the delegates from the City of New-York, I desire to present a protest against the action of this Convention, after reading which, I and the gentlemen elected with me as delegatee desire to retire from all further participation in the proceedings of this Convention. [Mingled cheers aed hisses.]

Mr. Fields of New-York said that under the ruling of the Chair to-day, the gentleman had no right to address the Convention. A Committee had been appointed to consider the facts in this contest, and that was the proper place for the gentleman to protest. The Convention was called to order at 71 p. m.

printed to consider the facts in this contest, and that was the proper place for the gentleman to protest. The Committee should be permitted to report, and when it had been heard what they had to say the protest would be in order. He protested against this mode of forestalling the action of the Committee.

The Chair said it was properly a matter of privilege to ask leave to read such a paper as the one alluded to. It was for the Convention to say at what time it should be presented.

Mr. Wood said he was not surprised, but was grieved to find opposition of this kind come from a gentleman claiming a seat in this Convention from New-York. The objected to the reception of the paper before the report of the Committee had been received. If the Chair should receive the communication, then he would move to lay it on the table until the report of the Committee was received.

of the Committee was received.

The Chair said he had decided only that such a paper ought to be received as a question of privilege. The Convention was to be the judge of its own time for receiving such a paper, and of the manner of dis-

osing of it.
Mr. Howell of Suffolk urged the reception and reading of the paper.
The CHAIR again said that he had decided only to receive the report. The Convention would decide what disposal to make of it.

Mr. MANDIVILLE of Ontario moved that the paper e read.

Mr. Purity moved to lay the paper on the table until
he report of the Committee had been received.

Mr. Wonn—Do I understand that the paper was to
e received?

The Chark.—It is.

Mr. Wood.—Then, sir, I will relieve the Convention
of any further discussion. It is in the possession of
the Convention, and can be read or not as the Convention pleases. We now, sir, withdraw from any
further action with this Convention.

Mr. Wood, and the remaining fifteen delegates
representing the anti-Tammany organization, then
withdraw from the Convention, amids a storm of
hisses on one side and Iond cheers on the other.

The various innera were then withdraws and the THE CHAIR.-It is. Mr. Wood.-Then,

hisses on one side and loud cheers on the other.

The various papers were then withdrawn, and the paper laid on the table.

The Hon. J. William reported on the Albany cases in favor of admitting Peter Cagger in the 11d District and Patrick Graffan in the IVth District. Report accepted by 64 to 29.

Mr. L. D. Smith of Oswego reported N. B. Mead entitled to the seat in the 11d District of Chemango.

Report accepted.

Mr. Barto of Tomplots reported in favor admitting
Mr. Mudgett, it., to the sent in the Hil District of
Monroe. Adopted.

Mr. Farkenith of Madison reported on the NewYork cases as follows:

That immediately after the recess of the Convention this afternoon the Committee publicly announced
in the hall of the Convention that the Committee
would meet forthwith at room No. 18 Voortnees House
to bear the parties upon the matter referred to; that would meet forthwith at room No. 18 voormer to the the committee assembled accordingly, and being duly organized, resolved to hear two persons in behalf of each of the opposing delegations. Messre, Thomas C. Fields and Isane V. Fowler appeared on the behalf of the delegates representing the Tanmany Hall or organized, resolved to hear two persons in behalf of each of the opposing delegations. Messes. Thomas C. Fields and is as V. Fowler appeared on the behalf of the delegates representing the Tammany Hall organization. After waiting some time, no one appearing on behalf of the contestants, the Committee directed the Chairman to send a written notice to Mr. Fernando Wood, informing him that the Committee had met and were ready to hear two persons in hehalf of himself and associates, comprising the Anti-Tammany Hall delegation. A letter was immediately sent by the the hands of your Committee and delivered by him at the apartments of Mr. Wood in the Voorhees Mouse, to a gestleman who handed it to Mr. Wood. The Committes waited a further period for some one to appear on the part of the contestants, but no one presenting himself, the Committee sent another note of similar purport to Mr. Wood, or any member of the Anti-Tammany Hall delegation, which was delivered to Mr. Hamilton, one of the delegation, who read it, and stated that he would immediately deliver it to Mr. Wood. Your Committee, after these several oral and written communications, waited until 7 o'clock, but no one appearing on behalf of the contestants, proceeded to hear Mr. Fields on the part of the Tammany Hall delegation. The credentials of the gentlemen show they were duly elected by the Democracy of the respective Assembly Districts which they represent in pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, and in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Democratic Republican General Committee, and in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Democratic Republican General Committee, and in accordance with the regulations prescribed by the Democratic State Convention, that the present General Committee is the undisputed successor of the City and County of New-York, of which Isaac V. Fowler is Chairman protem. It further appears that the organization known as the Tammany Hall organization. It is, therefore, the unanimous report of your

After the reading of the report, Mr. VAN SANTYOORD said that as the delegation had withdrawn, the report was not now in order, and he moved to lay it on the

Mr. PERDY would like to know when it would be in

IRA BARNES called for the reading of the protest, IRA BARKES called for the reading of the protest, when a warm desultory oneversation ensured.

The CHAIR decided that it was the right of any member to call for the reading of a paper, and if any gentleman desired it should not be read, it would be in order to lay it on the table.

Mr. PURDY moved to lay the protest on the table. The Yeas and Nays ordered, and the motion to lay on the table was carried by 42 to 41.

The report of the Committee was then agreed to. [Applause.]

On motion of PETER CAGGER, the Convention adjourned till 9 a. m. to-morrow.

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The following is the protest of Fernando Wood and the anti-Tammany delegates:

They protest against the unwarrantable assumption of power of the Secretary of the State Central Committee in assuming to be temporary Chairman of the Convention, and even in deciding upon contested sears while no member of the Convention himself, his seat being contested by a better Democrat. They protest against the unprecedented conduct of the same person in moving a permanent organization of the Convention while nearly thirty seats were contested, who were thus deprived of a voice in the selection of their Chairman, amongst whom we were. They proseats while no member of the Convention himself, his seat being contested by a better Democrat. They protest against the unprecedented conduct of the same person in moving a permanent organization of the Convention while nearly thirty seats were contested, who were thus deprived of a voice in the selection of their Chairman, amongst whom we were. They protest against the action of the Chair in denying either of them to be heard upon the floor, whilst giving to persons who contested their seats the right to speak and make motions. They protest against the action of the Chair in denying either of them to be heard upon the floor, whilst giving to persons who contested their seats the right to speak and make motions. They protest against the appsinted the Committee to adjudge our cases, he having given us but one friendly member on the Committee composed of eight persons; and finally, they protest us but one friendly member on the Committee com-posed of eight persons; and finally, they protest against the exclusion of their alternates from the floor of the Convention, while others not pretending to be directly or indirectly the representatives of any con-stitutency, have been added. Now, therefore, being satisfied that we are and have been deprived of any opportunity to have the question of our organization in the City of New-York fairly adjusted and determined, in the City of New-York fairly adjusted and determined, that our cases have been predetermined and prejudged against us. In justice to those we represent, we refuse to submit to the investigation of a packed Committee, or to the decision of this Convention, and hereby withdraw therefrom. We shall return to that noble and invincible Democratic constituency we represent, and render to it an account of our stewardship.

## DEFENSE OF GERRIT SMITH.

The Rev. CHARLES J. WARREN.

Dean Sin: - I have read your letter to E. C. Delavan, containing your objections to his recomme tion of Gerrit Smith for Governor. Your letter, though "addressed personally" to Mr. Delavan, was manifestly not intended for him alone, but for the people of the State." You will not, therefore, deem it breach of courtesy for me to address you in reply

Your main objection against Mr. Smith may be com prised in a nutshell, and so shall be my reply. You would deem it a despotic usurpation of power for Gerrit Smith, acting as Governor, to "summon the whole military power of the State to put down, as a whole military power of the State to pit down, as a
mob, any number of judges, jurors or witnesses who
should attempt to render up a fugitive" from slavery. I shall answer you by demanding whether you
would raise such an objection if you believed that,
during the administration of Gov. Smith, you, yourself,
or your wife, or your children, or grand-children,
would be seized as fugitives, and "the probable action of such Court should be to render up, as fugitives,"
yourself or your loved ones?

I have saked your a plain assestion Mr. Warren, You

would be seized as fugitives, and "the probable extended from the control of such Court should be to render up, as fugitives, yourself or your loved ones?

I have asked you a plain question, Mr. Warren. You profess to be a Christian and a Christian minister. You were educated as such, in the good old orthodox doctrine of "disinterested benevolence," as taught by Hopkins and Emmons, and need not that I should tell you what that doctrine demands of its disciples. You have a Bible, a New Testament, and have read in it, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Tell me, then, how you can withhold your vote from Gerrit Smith, "and teach others to do so," because he would extend to others and their households the protection you would desire him to extend to yourself and to your household in like circumstances? How much more sacred in the sight of God and in the eye of the law, are your rights and the rights of your family, than are the rights of other men and their families? You will hardly dare to claim a preference over other men. You will not join with Judge Taney in declaring that persons of African descent, whose ancestors were imported as slaves, are out have in the land of their birth; that they "have no rights which a white man is bound "to respect." Tell me, then, Sir, why the Governor of the State of New-York should not extend the colored man the same protection you desire for yourself?

You will not pretend that you would be willing to have "any number of judges, jurors or witnesses" permitted, by the Chief Executive of this State, the guardian of its laws, to sit in judgment on the question of your own, or your wifes, or your child's personal freedom and excaption from chattel Slavery, and that, too, under a statute that would not permit you to produce testimony to prove your own, or your wifes, or child's freedom. You will not pretend that "if the probable action of such a court should be to render up" the persons claimed in such a case, you would have the Governor of the State sit still and permit the

make the "Military Executive crush out the Judi-

No, indeed! You would execute such a Governor No, indeed! You would execrate such a Governor as a monster unfit to be the Executive Magistrate of a free people. You would not be too dull of heart to discover that the essence of civil government is protection: that New-York is a free State: that her etautes forbid Slavery, that even without any additional legislation or constitutional provisions, the Gover Yor is empowered, because he is bound, to see the laws executed, and to prevent beforehand, when possible, the commission of high-handed crimes. You would be member that kidnapping is crime, as truly so as arse u and murder, and that the Chief Magistrate is bound (by his eath of office to suppress the former as bound by his eath of office to suppress the former as well as the latter.

All this you would see clearly, if the case were your

weil as the latter.

All this you would see clearly, if the case were your own. Your white neighbors would all see it, if they understood it to be a case in which the liberties of white people evere concerned. From Montauk Point to Niagara Falls, there would not be one dissenting voice. They would all rise as one man and drive from the Governor's Chair and out of the State the poltroon that would sit still and see them or their own wives and children dragged into Court [even if jurors and witnesses were impan, isled and summoned) to determine whether or no they were slaves. The sitting of such a Court would not be tolerated. At least I would charitably thus judge. I would not willingly believe my fellow-citizens prepared to become slaves. Whether they will not ere long be, their disposal of pending issues may decide before they are aware.

Notwithstanding Judge Tancy's lying logic, the question of American Slavery is not a question of race or color at all. Its defenders have long since abandoned that ground. With united voice they declare the "experiment of Freedom at the North a failure." They declare the laboring people fit subjects of Slavery, irrespective of race or color. This was the doctrine of Calhoun, of Leigh, of Dew, of Pickens, of McDuffie. It is the doctrine of Keitt, of Hammond, of Fitchugh, of Southern editors and slaveholders in general. It has been avowed, in respect to poor foreigners, by at least one journal in this city.

So far as statutes and Constitutions are concerned, the theory is already reduced to practice. Take up the Fugitive Slave bill, under which Commissioners

So far as statutes and Constitutions are concerned, the theory is already reduced to practice. Take up the Fugitive Slave bill, under which Commissioners (if not "Judges, Jurors, or witnesses") determine who may be remanded to slavery from this free State of New-York. Take up the clause of the Federal Constitution upon which this iniquations enactment is pre-tended to be based. Examine them both and you will find no allusion to race or color. You will find will find no allusion to ruce or coler. You will find nothing that exempts white men or Anglo-Sexons from the operation of their provisions. If one race or complexion of people is subjected to them, so is an-

complexion of people is subjected to them, so is another.

And now, my dear Sir, as I have asked you what position you would take if you were in the situation of those who are subject to being seized as fugitives from Slavery, I must not forget to remind you of what you have not perhaps been fully aware. So far as the boasted "free institutions" of your country—is Constitution end its Statutes are concerned, you have no more security from sciaure and enslavement ineither have your wife and children) than the blackest negro in the State. Ask any competent and honest lawyer to examine for you, and he will tell you that my statement is the truth. So far as the law is concerned you have no more defense than the colored man, who has none at all. If seized, you could only be rescued by some such process as that which you condemn as a "crushing out of the judiciary!" In yoting organist the protection of the fugitive slave, you vote against your own protection; and color is no longer a defense.

You do infinitely worse than all this. You vote against the protection of your Serior and final Judge

against the protection of your Savior and final Judge in the person of his oppressed brethreat. Read the 25th chapter of Matthew, from the 31st verse to the close: "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, ye did it not unto one of the I am, Sir, very truly your friend, WM. GOODELL. So. 43 Beckman-st., Sept. 7.

from Our Special Reporter.

NATIONAL HORSE SHOW. PUBLIC MEETING AT THE CITY HALL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 15. Last evening, according to the advertised programme of the horse show, there was a large meeting at the very large and very elegant City Hall, the finest of the kind that I know of in America. The meeting was opened by a speech from the Mayor, addressed to the invited guests of the society, to welcome them to the city. The Mayor was followed by the Hon. C. C. Chaffee, who spoke on behalf of the managers of the society, as the Mayor did on behalf of the city govern-ment. Mr. Chaffee stated as a matter of fact that the

society, as the Mayor daton canadier of fact that the walue of horses in this country exceeds the value of the railroads, and that it was easy to foresee that their value could be doubled within ten years. His speech, though short, was pointed, and liked by the audience. The Mayor then read from The Tringues a hint for horse shows, and called upon the author to address the audience, and at the same time directing their attention to Solon Robinson, who was seated at the rethe authence and at the re-tention to Solon Robinson, who was seated at the re-porters' table. Mr. R. vainly attempted to excuse imself from the call, the audience being determined not only to see but to hear him, and he had to mount

motto, and never content yourselves with anything but the best.

The Mayor called upon Richard Yeadon of Charleston, S. C., who spoke upon the ancient relations of South Carolina and Massachusetts in a strain which was responded to most heartily. He also was highly applauded when he alluded to the lectures of Edward Everett on behalf of the purchase of Mount Vernon.

The Mayor then called upon Richard H. Dana, but there was no response, and the band filled up the interregum.

there was no response, and the band filled up the interregnum.

The Hon. Isaac Davis, Mayor of Worcester, was then called out. He did not expect to be "trotted "out either for show or premium." He said of the Show that he thought it one of the best collections he had ever seen together, and calculated to do a great deal of good to all who attended.

The Mayor then called out Wm. H. Ladd of Ohio, who said that Ohio had more horses than any other state in the Union. He also spoke of the facilities of travel between Ohio and New-England, by which he was enabled to visit a New-England Horse Show.

The Mayor then read a communication from "Daniel" Pratt, the great American traveler, and candidate "for the Presidency in 1860," who desired to be called upon for a speech. The Mayor declined to take the responsibility, as President-making was not in order.

The whole business of the meeting was conducted with great tact by Mayor Phelps, and the andience dispersed in great good humor. dispersed in great good humor.

The Town of Springfield has not hotels capable of

The Town of Springfield has not hotels capable of accommodating such a crowd as filled it last night, and notwithstanding the private houses were opened upon the most liberal scale, many families discommoding themselves to lodge strangers, a good many of the late comers could not find where to lay their heads. The Massasoit House can feed all that come as no other (rail) road side house in the country has done, but its loding capacity was over-taxed last night. Some of the most fortunate of the Boston passengers got beds, of a chance in with some friend, but those by the New-York express train, and those from Albany at the same time could not even get a cot, sofa, or shake down.

There were two arrivals yesterday of New-York thieves—one lot of five and another of four—both of

There were two arrivals yeaternly of Now-Total thieves—one lot of five and another of four—both of which were detected by Sergeant Lefferts and his men as they left the cars, and offered them the choice of being locked up here, or of immediate departure. They chose the latter course, and left by the first train. The party that arrived last had barely enough money among them to pay their fare to New-Haven. The officers thought best, rather than allow them any excess for storains to give them among. Prevention. cuse for stopping, to give them supper. Prevention, so far, proves the wisest course, and no theft has been complained of.

This morning opens with every prospect of a good

This morning opens with every prospect of a good time for the show. The atmosphere is mild, and, although the sky is overcast, there are no sufficient signs of rain to prevent attendance upon the ground, and as Gov. Banks, Gen. Wool, and some other lions are to be added to the show, it is expected that the crowd will be larger than yesterday. The streets are very lively; early trains come in full; all faces are smiling, and people are determined to enjoy a rational holiday.

smiling, and people are determined to enjoy a rational holiday.

[By Telegraph.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 15, 1858.
To-day, the second of the Third National Horse Show in this city, witnessed increased attraction in the magnificent exhibition. During the day there has been a large influx of visitors from abroad, the number nearly doubling that of yesterday. Among other distinguished visitors upon the grounds to-day were Gen. Wool and Staff; Gov. Hale, of New-Hampshire; Senator Gwin, of California, and Charles L. Scott, Representative in Congress from the same State; Gov. Banks and his Aids; Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Cambridge; Mayor Davis, of Worcester; Count de Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington; Commodore Vanderbilt, N. P. Willis, Father Taylor, the sailor preacher, of Boston, and others.

The show of horses during the day has been magnificest, and many very interesting trials of speed

have takes place between various celebrities of the turf. One of the most exciting was contested by the well-known horses Ethan Allen and Hiram Drew, the

well-known borses Ethan Ailen and Hiram Drew, the former winning the race in 2:40, mile heats. Meddlesome and Maid of Boston were matched with others, and both distanced their competitors a long way in half-mile heats: time 1:21. Many other heats were had by other competing horses, varying in time for mile heats from 2:44 to 3:05. The exhibition of young stock is believed to have never been excelled in this country. Their number is very large and embraces the choicest blood. The number of visitors within the grounds to-day has been about 12,000, and the receipts thus far use about \$5,000.

## THE COMET.

The comet which is now visible in the north-week region of the beavens a short time after sunset, was first discovered on the 2d of last June, by Prof. De-NATI, in Florence, Italy. It was also discovered by HENRY M. PARKHUEST, esq., of Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, June 29. A very striking characteristic of this comet was, when first discovered, its extremely slow motion. The great distance of the comet, the direction of its motion, as seen from the earth, combined to render its apparent geocentric motion very small. In consequence of its slowness of motion, its period of visibility will be very great. It has at ready been visible through a telescope nearly two months and a half; and it will probably remain is sight for a considerable length of time yet. The bead, or star of the comet, appears about equal to a star of the second magnitude; and as it has not yet reached the perihelion (that point nearest to the sun) of its orbit, it will yet be considerably brighter, and present a splendid appearance. Its tail, as viewed with a small telescope magnifying about eight times, was about 4 or 5 degs. in length on Sunday evening, the 19th of September. It is a well-known fact, however, that the tail bas a much greater length immediately after the perihelion passage than at any other time; and hence we may expect that its length will be much more considerable than at present.

This is the fifth comet discovered since the beginning of 1838, the first of which was discovered on the 40 of January; but as the first four will form the subject for another aracle, we will say no more about them

here. The comet new visible will pass its perihelios -sccording to the elements of Mr. GEORGS SEARLE, Assistant at the Dudley Observatory-on the 13th of September. The parabolic elements of recomet's orbaare six in number, namely: time of perihelion passage, longitude of the perihelion, longitude of ascending node, inclination of the plane of its orbit to the place the ecliptic, the perihetion distance, and the direction of its motion. If the motion be in the same direction around the sun as the motion of the planets, it is said to be direct; if in the opposite direction, re regrade.

The longitude of the perihelion of this comet is about 30 deg., and of the ascending node about 166 deg. The inclination is about 68 deg. The perihelica distance is about 40,000,000 miles, or a little greater than the mean distance of Mercury from the 3an. Its motion is retrograde, so that its apparent motion is from right to left, as seen at this time. The velocity of the comet, when at its perihelica, will be about 150,000 miles per hour. Its distance from the Earth at this time, roughly estimated, is about 87,000,000 miles. Its tail is at least 8,000,000 miles in fought.

Several parabolic elements have been computed, but as these differ sonsiderably from each other it is thought, with much probability, that the conset moves in an ellipse of moderate eccentricity, and honce that its time of revolution around the sun is not very great. The elements correspond with those of the first comet of 1827, and with those of 1764. This will make the period of revolution about 31 years. The period of 68 cears comprehended between 1764 and 1827 brace two returns to its perihelion. The difference of half a year is within the limits of perturbation. This will make its return, previous to 1827, in 1795. If this be its true period, its next return may be expected about 1889 or 1890. Time will soon determine t questions. With this period its mean distance from the sun will be about the same as that of Sature; and when it is in the aphelion (greatest distance from the sun) of its orbit, it will be about the mean distance of

Perty City, N. Y., Sept. 12. Uranus. P. S .- The best view of the comet can be had in the morning, about 31 or 4 o'clock. The direction of de

tail points toward the north polar star. Running back two periods from 1764 to 1702, we find the recorded appearance of a comet visible to the naked eye. We also find one in 1672, one period back.

The late Eliphalet Greeley has donated to the Town of Cumberland, Me., the sum of \$20,000 for the erection of a seminary and the purchase of the proper ap-

ORITHARY .- Dr. WILLIAM POWER was a native of OBITUARY.—Dr. WILLIAM POWER was a native of Ireland, and received his professional education in the gree school of Dublin, and, to comply with the then laws of this State, received the diploma of M. D. in this city. For over thirty years he has been a medical practitioner among us, occapying a distinguished position, serving without distinction the rich and poor. Indeed, few physicians have ever done more for his poor countrymen than be. His nature was kind and generous, and this he carried into the walk of his profession. His frank and noble character commanded for him the respect and esteem not only of his own countrymen, but of all who knew him. The ardoous toil of professional His gradually developed in him organic disease of the heart, from the effects of which he lingered for the last two years. He expired, surrounded by his family and friends, in the sixty-first year of his age, and in the full possession of his mind, exhorting them all to trust in the goodness and mercy of their Savior and Redeemer.

anily postsions of his mind, exhering them all to trust in the goodness and mercy of their Savior and Redeemer.

A Frarful Rusaway at a Fair.—On Wednesday night, about half-past nine o'clock, while the crowd was returning from the exhibition of fire works at the County Fair, at Connersville, a frightened house created one of the most fearful panics we ever witnessed. It was very dark—so dark that it was impossible to see any object more than a few yards away. The street was crowded with carriages, and the sidewalks filled with a most compact procession of pedestrians. There must have been fully a thousand people along the walk, and they were jammed so closely together that it was impossible to move fast, or to get clear of the crowd without going into the street or climbing an adjacent fence. In this state of affairs a horse attached to a "salky" got scared, it is said, by a collision with an omailous in the dark, and the away. Trying, in his fright, to avoid the carriages in the street, he dashed into the crowd upon the sidewalk, and, with the sulky whirfling and leaping far up from the ground at every jump, for more than a hundred yards, right through that dense mass of men and women. We heard the screaming when the horse first struck the wall in the rear of our position in the crowd, and thought it only the usual fuss of a holiday; but the screaming came nearer, and grow more fearful each moment, till we heard the crashing of the horse against the tree boxes, and the rushing of the horse against the tree boxes, and the rushing of the horse against the tree boxes, and the rushing of the horse against the tree boxes, and the rushing of the horse against the tree boxes, and the rushing of the horse and thought it was heard to be some danger, we sprang to afence, and just reached it as the horse dashed by, throwing down several persons who had been walking immediately in front of us.

For a moment there was a confusion of dust, of figures in white dresses whirling about as if in a tornado, of men scuffing about

Fire Foot of Twelfis Street.—Last sight a fire broke out on board of the steamboat Wysming, lying at the foot of Tweifth street, East River, causing about \$300 damage. The boat belongs to the New Jersey Railroad Company, and is said to be insured. The fire originated in the cabin, but from what cause is unknown.